8: Waddell & Krinks E-4,5 (1964-1965) 1968 OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23

attempts are being made to expand and diversify cash cropping by planting more coffee and erecting a communal copra-drier in Inonda and establishing a communal garden in Sivepe. However, in all of them, serious problems have arisen or the venture has actually been abandoned. These facts point to a certain lack of direction and perception of the most appropriate techniques in the development of commercial agriculture.

(b) The relationship of subsistence to the external sector and the availability of surplus labour

Perhaps the most significant general conclusion to emerge from this survey of activity patterns is that the Orokaiva economy continues to be essentially tradition-oriented. Such monetary activities as exist seem to be additional to, and do not replace, subsistence activities. Although the two villages have, since contact, been incorporated into a wider system, individual participation in it remains essentially passive. There is now a real need for money, and for the products that money can buy, and commercial production within the village is perceived as one way of satisfying these needs. Because of the people's familiarity with cash cropping, and of the under-utilisation of available labour, it is not easy to see why it should not have been more extensively adopted.

There is plenty of evidence that the villages continue to be tradition-oriented. In particular, there is little suggestion of 'a reduction in the acreage under subsistence crops, a narrowing of the normal range of good crops and changes in their relative importance' or 'of a reappraisal of the agricultural value of different types of land and soil' or of 'the movement of whole villages to new sites...the movement of individuals from villages which are poorly located for commercial farming to those which are more favourably situated...[and] the departure of individuals or nuclear families from the village to become independent farmers' as have been indicated by Ward (1964:487-93) in the case of Fiji. No distinct socio-economic groups have emerged at the village level. By contrast, in a recent study of village agriculture in Aitutaki, Cook Islands, three economic groupings are identified - the gardeners, gardener-employees (those with part-time jobs) and employee-gardeners (holding full-time positions) - this breakdown in the homogeneity of the communities being considered as one measure of the degree of commercialisation of the economy (Johnston 1967:36-8 and 91-3). Finally, there is as yet no evidence of individual specialisation where 'The planter restricts and narrows his activities in two directions: he concentrates upon agriculture to the exclusion of non-agricultural activities and on cash crops to the exclusion of non-cash crops' (Johnston 1967:60).

Rimoldi, in investigating the recent history of settlement among the Mt Lamington Orokaiva (1966:39-47 and 65-70), distinguishes